

TWO NEW SPECIES OF PLATYPODIDAE FROM THE ORIENTAL REGION

By JOZO J. MURAYAMA¹

In the course of the study, at the Smithsonian Institution, of *Ipidae* and *Platypodidae* of the Oriental Region, two new species of *Platypodidae* were encountered. Each was represented by a male specimen. The first was collected in the Palau Islands and was in the collection of the U. S. National Museum, the other was in the writer's collection, having been collected by him in the wood of Japanese cedar (*Cryptomeria japonica* D. Don.) from Formosa. The former species was recently supplemented by 24 additional specimens, including males and females, sent by Dr. S. L. Wood, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada. Dr. Wood is interested in the species in connection with his study of the group for the series on the insects of Micronesia.

Following is the description of the characters of the new species.

1. *Platypus acutidentatus* new species

(Figures 1-8)

MALE: Elongate, reddish testaceous, apex of elytra darker. *Front* slightly elevated in middle, reticulate, rugose with scattered shallow punctures, a short median sulcus below the center, ciliate over mouth and near vertex, eyes large, round, convex, antennae (fig. 6) with scapus large, triangular, convex, pilose, with funiculus of four articles of which the first large globular, clubs large, oblong, slightly incurved near apex, covered densely with short and long setae; *vertex* subangular, reticulate, rugose with a shining median line and a vague elevation on each side of the median line, punctation as in the front. *Prothorax* one third longer than broad, surface shining, scattered with irregular punctures of two sizes, with a narrow median groove on the posterior part of surface, not reaching the center nor base. *Elytra* cylindrical, slightly broader in middle than prothorax, contracted before declivity, surface faintly but regularly striate punctate, punctures round, sutural and sub-sutural striae being impressed, interstices almost impunctate, 1st, 3rd and 5th interstices slightly elevated near bases; declivity perpendicular with external angles curved downwards and backwards, fundus almost circular, the outer edge being weakly serrate, the upper edge almost transverse when seen from above, leaving minute incision on suture, the impressed surface of declivity polished, concave with apical emargination narrower than deep, reaching near center, each side with a triangular pointed upright tooth behind middle, the inner sutural angles obtuse, external apical angles sharp (fig. 7, 8).

¹Present address: U. S. National Museum, Washington 25, D. C.

FEMALE: Cylindrical, testaceous, elytral declivity and legs reddish brown. *Front* depressed in behind half, deeper posteriorly, finely reticulate, with few shallow punctures, weakly ciliate, with scarcely elevated middle part, median line fine, short, antennae (fig. 2) yellowish, clubs broad with round apex, incurvation almost invisible; *vertex* short, emarginated anteriorly by the depression of front forming a semicircular ridge, median line and side elevations almost invisible. *Prothorax* one-third longer than broad, surface shining weakly, reticulate finely, sprinkled with fewer punctures than in male, median sulcus fine, not reaching base, surrounded with a broad cordate patch, each side consisting with 9-10 irregular compact series of minute punctures (fig. 1). *Elytra* cylindrical, slightly narrowed at base and broader in middle, gradually narrowing behind middle and abruptly near declivity; surface with series of very weak punctures, alternate interstices forming costa-like elevation, bases of 2nd and 5th rugose with many tubercles; declivity almost perpendicular, forming obtuse edge with upper surface, with sutural angles obtuse, apical emargination shallow, about one-third of sutural length in declivity, without spines, exterior margin round, with fine but distinct serration, fundus slightly depressed behind and along the upper and outer margins, scattered with long hairs, rugose (figs. 3, 4).

Measurements of type specimens:

	Male mm.	Female mm.
Length of body	4.24	4.28
Length of prothorax	1.24	1.24
Width of prothorax	0.96	0.96
Length of elytra	2.80	2.44
Width of elytra (at base)	0.96	0.94
Width of elytra (before the declivity)	1.12	0.96

Holotype, male, U. S. National Museum; allotype and 23 syntypes to be returned to Dr. Wood who will distribute them as agreed upon for the Insects of Micronesia.

Host tree: Unknown.

The first specimen found of this new species was in the collection of the U. S. National Museum (K. L. Maehler, leg. 1 ♂, March 1948, from Palau Isl.). After that 24 specimens were sent for determination by Dr. S. L. Wood, Dept. Agr., Ottawa, Canada. The latter contains 8 males and 16 females, all from Palau Isl. (J. L. Gressitt, 2 MM, 6 X, 1951, 12 XII, 1952, 8 FF, 6-10 XII, 1952; J. W. Beardley, 2 MM, XI, 1952, IV, 1953, 1 F, IV, 1953; H. S. Dybas, 4 MM, 4 VIII, 1945, 14 XII, 1952, 5 FF, 4-28 VIII, 1945; E. Hagen 2 FF, 1 & 29 VIII, 1945).

This species belongs to *Platypi cupulati* of Chapuis, resembling *Platypus decens* Sampson.¹ However, in the new species the male body larger, declivity with upper edges forming right angles with suture, the apical emargination obtuse to suture, its teeth are large, perpendicular to the surface of fundus and situated near apex. From another resembling species, *Platypus malaisei* Schedl² this species differs in the punctuation of pronotum and in the construction of declivity. These characters are common in the 9 males without any deviation. The female shows rather common form as those of other *Platypi cupulati* type females. However, the special semicircular depression in the front and the construction of declivity are characteristic.

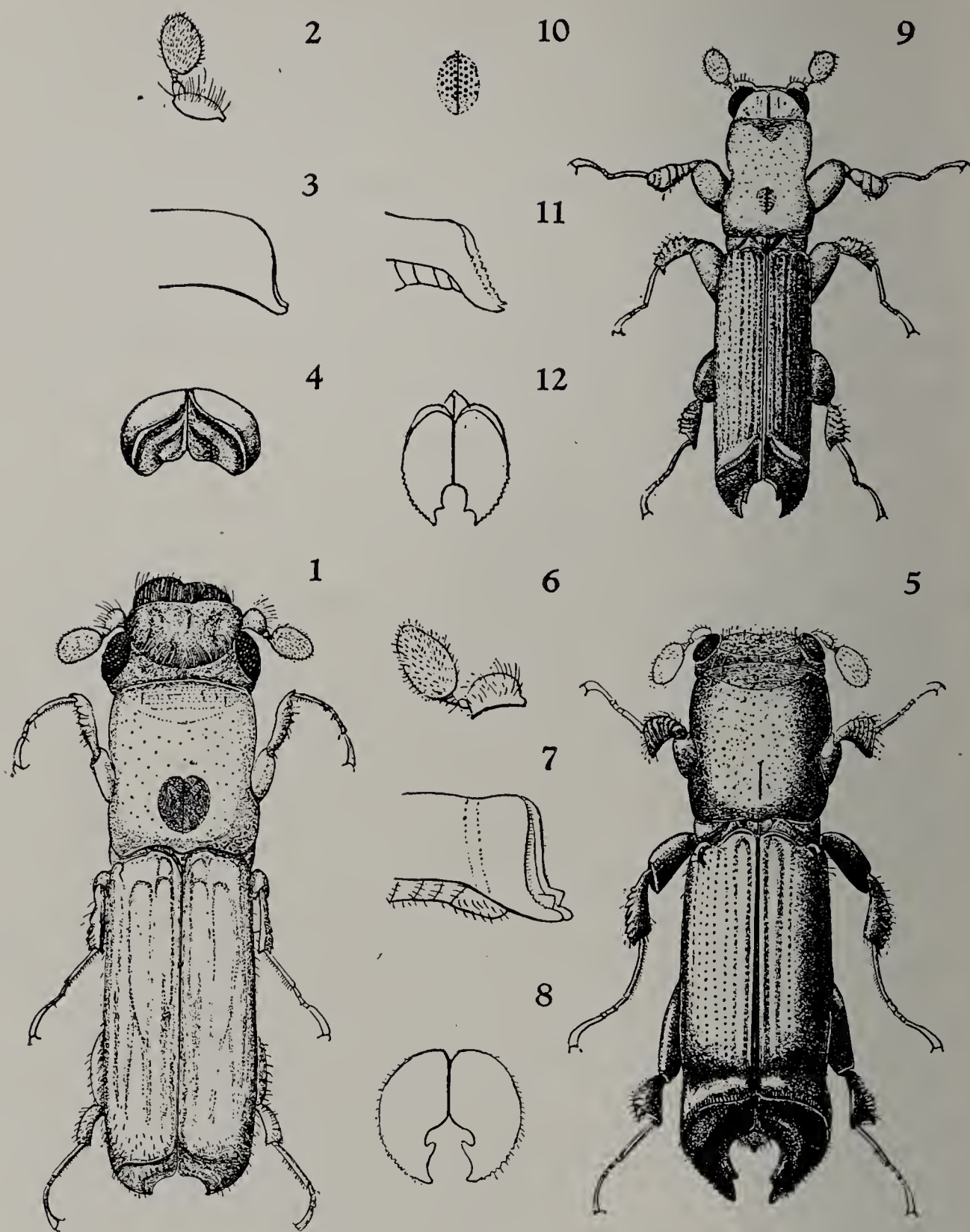
2. *Platypus kusukusensis* new species

(Figures 9-12)

MALE: Elongate subcylindrical, reddish testaceous, head and apex of elytra darker. Front convex, transversely depressed over the mouth, reticulate rugose, sparsely set with few shallow piligerous punctures, a short longitudinal sulcus in the center, eyes large, round, convex, black, antennae with scapus large, round, convex, pilose, clubs large, oval, pilose; *vertex* convex, continuous from front without boundary, reticulate, scattered with few large punctures, with a long shining median line continuing from base to apex, a vague longitudinal elevation on each side of the median sulcus. *Prothorax* two-fifths longer than wide, surface shining, irregularly scattered with fine punctures, minutely wrinkled, before base and behind apex where it is also comixed with punctures, median groove short, situated posteriorly, not reaching base; accompanied with an oblong area which contains about 10 series of punctures (fig. 10). *Elytra* cylindrical with fine but regular striae of punctures curving outwards before declivity, the first striae impressed throughout, the others at bases only, interstices almost impunctate, elevated at bases, the 1st, 3rd and 5th jointed at bases, declivity declined downwards and backwards, rounded hexagonal in contour, concave, shining, slightly elevated in both sides of suture, without punctures, with sharp serrate outer edges, posterior emargination not deep, reaching one-third of the entire sutural length in declivity, each side with a thick and pointed tooth in middle, with external angles obtuse, prolonged backwards, upper edge of the declivity recurved when seen from above, forming a small sharp angle with suture (figs. 11, 12).

¹Am. Mag. Nat. Hist. 9, 10, p. 147 (1922).

²Ark. Zool. 31 B, no. 11, p. 3 (1939).



J. Murayama del.

Figures 1-8, *Platypus acutidentatus*, new species. Fig. 1, female, dorsal aspect, $\times 15.7$; fig. 2, female antenna, $\times 15.7$; fig. 3, female, lateral aspect of elytral apex, $\times 15.7$; fig. 4, female, posterior aspect of elytral declivity, $\times 15.7$; fig. 5, male, dorsal aspect, $\times 14.6$; fig. 6, male, antenna, greatly enlarged; fig. 7, male, lateral aspect of elytral apex, $\times 14.6$; fig. 8, male, posterior aspect of elytral declivity, $\times 14.6$.

Figures 9-12, *Platypus kusukusensis*, new species. Fig. 9, male dorsal aspect, $\times 14.2$; fig. 10, male, patch of punctures on pronotum, greatly enlarged; fig. 11, male, lateral aspect of elytral apex, $\times 14.2$; fig. 12, male, posterior aspect of elytral declivity $\times 14.2$.

Measurements of the type specimen:

	Male mm.
Length of body	3.3
Length of prothorax	1.0
Width of prothorax	0.7
Length of elytra	2.06
Width of elytra (at base)	0.70
Width of elytra (before declivity)	0.72

Habitat: Kusukus, Formosa (J. J. Murayama, 18 XII, 1922), ex *Cryptomeria japonica* D. Don.).

Type in the writer's collection.

This species belongs to *Platypi cupulati* Chapuis and can be separated from other species by the characteristic shape of elytral declivity and by the punctures on the thoracic surface.¹ The writer found this example in the course of the revision of the Formosan *Scolytidae* during the stay in the Smithsonian Institution, U. S. National Museum, Washington 25, D. C.

¹This new species resembles mostly *P. malaisei* Scheld, Ark. Zool. 31B, p. 2 (1939). However, by comparison with that author's description, the new species is smaller, the punctation on front and on pronotum and construction of the elytral declivity are quite different.